

Emperor Constantine Allowed  
Arius to return to Alexandria  
Agd in 335, this rival champion  
having turned the city of Alexandria  
into an ecclesiastical bed-garden,  
he tried to calm matters down by  
sending Athanasius into exile  
in Gaul

c 330 AD

Cal.

Querss Cal included 6 dies fasti  
(business & courts open); dies ne fasti  
(no business & courts closed); dies comitiales  
(days when public assemblies might be  
convened); dies feste (religious festivals);  
dies friae (holy days)

The official introduction of the  
7-day week by Emperor Constantine I  
in the 4th century disrupted that  
arrangement

Constantinople was made capital of the Roman Empire. A new Christian center was founded on the site of ancient Byzantium. Licinius died in 325. Constantine became sole ruler. In 330 he moved his capital from Rome to the East & ordered a new city; Constantinople to be built on the site of the ancient Greek colony of Byzantium, which lay at the gateway to the Black Sea.

C330

Y 310-337

Duncan:Cal

Over the course of several years  
Christianity in Constantine's government  
gradually won out, perhaps because  
Constantine found tenets and organizational  
structure of the Christian Church  
easier to co-opt and merge into  
the existing imperial structure

330-374

St. Basil, the Great  
Bishop of Caesarea. A Saint, as great  
and cultured in mind as he was  
ascetic and frail in body. He  
defeated Arianism in the greater  
portion of Asia Minor and composed  
the monastic rule which has been  
followed by the religious Orders  
of the East up to the present  
time.

So complete was his renunciation of the World that he replied with calm dignity to the violent threats of the Asian emperor: "You cannot frighten me with confiscation; for I own nothing but this packed dress & a few books; nor with exile for the earth is God: & therefore I am at home everywhere; nor with death for what is that to a man (here he lifted up the wrinkled skin on his emaciated head) who is half dead and longs for God."

330-390

St. Gregory of NAZIANZUM

An intimate friend of St Basil

His writings, were considered of such authority, that the historian "RUFUS" wrote of him: "It is the general verdict, that whosoever does not agree with St. Gregory, cannot be right in his faith."

AD 330

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Constantine founds the new  
eastern capital of the Roman  
Empire at Constantinople



C 330

Y310-337 Duncan: Cal

Constantine completed the easternification by choosing BYZANTIUM, as the site for his new Capital, CONSTANTINOPLE. Strategically located near the empire's richest provinces, it was within striking distance of both the western and eastern Frontiers.

In 330 he moved Capital to Constantinople

330

~~Jur Hist~~

Babylonia

d. of Rabbah b. Nahamani'

C330

## ROMAN BASILICAS

One other kind of building must have special mention. A little before the Empire, the Romans adopted the Greek basilica and soon made it a favorite form of building for the law courts.

(So called from the hall at Athens where BASILEUS ARCHON {king archon} heard cases at law involving religious questions).

The general plan was that of a great oblong hall, its length some two times its breadth, with a circular raised apse at the end, where sat the numerous judges. The hall itself was divided by two long rows of

pillars into 3 parts running from the entrance to the apse - a central nave and two aisles, one ea. side of the nave. Sometimes there were double rows of pillars, making two aisles on ea. side. The nave was left open up to the lofty roof; but above the side aisles there were galleries shut off by a parapet, which supported a row of elevated pillars. These galleries were for the general public.

The Christians found this bldg admirably adapted for their worship. After the conversion of the Empire, numerous basilicas were converted into churches, and for centuries all ecclesiastical bldgs had this general plan. With slight changes, it grew into Plan of the Medieval Cathedral

330 AD.

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Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria  
sent Frumentius to be the  
1<sup>st</sup> Bishop of Ethiopia.

11 May 330

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Constantinople was inaugurated  
It was begun Nov. 324 immediately  
after the victory of Constantine  
over LICINIUS.

MON 12 MAY 330 AD

Emperor Constantine founded  
Constantinople (Byzantium)

C 330

Driven away from the Danube, the Goths changed their direction of advance. Around 330 began the increasing Gothic infiltration of Transylvania, a process that Archaeologists interpret as the expansion of the SINTANA-de-MUREȘ culture. This advance led to a confrontation with the TISZA SARMATIANS in 332. The attackers were possibly led by VIDIGOIA "the bravest among the Goths" who lost his life near the TISZA R. "through the cunning



of the ~~SARMATIAE~~, SARMATIANS, and was buried  
there. Emperor Constantine sent his son Constantine  
across the Danube with a strong army,  
which attacked the Tervingi in the rear  
and inflicted a disastrous defeat. 500 TAI FALIAN  
horsemen did offer the attacking Romans a successful  
running fight but were not able to escape the  
Tervingian catastrophe. It appears the TAI FALIAN  
lost a part of their people to the empire at this time.  
While TAI FALIAN captives were deported & settled in  
PHRYGIA, the TERVINGIAN group that had penetrated  
into SARMATIAN land perished along with women  
& children, if the no. "100,000 people stowed to death"  
bears any relationship to reality.

In early Christian times, the Church appropriated the Romanized solar feast, held on December 25, and assigned it as Christmas, the birthday of the Son (Sun) of God. Was celebrated on Dec. 25 in Rome from 330 AD onward.

Jan 8, was the day 1<sup>st</sup> celebrated in the Eastern Churches until mid-5th

Century, the Eastern Churches were  
also missing Dec. 25.

Constantinople made the capital

### The Founding of Constantinople

After securing the empire under his rule and embracing Christianity, Constantine selected BYZANTIUM, a Greek city on the BOSPORUS, for his new capital. It is close to the trouble spots then known. Also, it is easily defended and strategically located for control of the Black Sea and commerce with the rich East. Before his

death in 337 Constantine set the stage for  
the suppression of the west by founding  
a city that would rival Rome.

A lavish builder, he endowed his  
capital, renamed Constantinople, with  
the buildings and monuments of  
an imperial city

Constantine turned his back upon  
 both Rome and NICOMEDIA and made  
 Constantinople his Capital. There he  
 surrounded himself with the  
 impressive pomp of an Oriental Court,  
 feeling that its psychological influence  
 upon army and people would make  
 its expensive pageantry a subtle  
 economy in government.

He protected the army, tempered despotism  
with humane decrees. He encouraged  
schools at Athens & founded a new university at  
Constantinople, where state-paid professors taught  
Greek and Latin, literature, philosophy, rhetoric  
and law, and trained officials for the Empire.  
He confirmed & extended the privileges of physicians  
& teachers in all provinces. and he drew  
students to them



330

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City of Constantinople was  
dedicated.

many of Constantine's laws directly reflect the practice or morality of Christianity. It became illegal for Jews to own Christian slaves.

Rapesters were to be burned alive.

If a girl willingly eloped with her lover, she too was to be burned alive and any nurse who assisted the elopement was to have molten lead poured down her throat.

Under Constantine's laws many professions were made into hereditary castes, with no freedom for sons to choose a different career from their fathers.

Peasant farmers were tied to the land even more firmly than they had been under Diocletian. Corruption & extortion were ruthlessly punished.

330

1912 Dates J-BK

Glass was 1<sup>st</sup> used in  
Cathedral windows.

330-337

1912 Dates J-BK

Constantine redistricted the Empire.

Four great prefectures were:  
GALLIA; ITALICA; ILLYRICUM;  
Oriental ORIENS.

These were divided into 13  
dioceses which were in turn  
divided into 116 provinces

There was a New hierarchy of

officials; 7 superior court officers.  
There was a new arrangement  
of taxes. He called a Council of the  
State (CONSISTORIUM PRINCIPIS)

He was cruel in his family.  
His wife FAUSTA plotted against  
him. He put her to death. His eldest  
son CRISPUS was executed. One of  
his nephews was executed.

Christianity was introduced  
into Africa.

Constantine chose BYZANTINE  
(NOVA ROMA, CONSTANTINOPOLIS)  
for his capital.



330

1912 Dates. J-BK

Constantinople became an  
important center of art &  
literature.

330 AD

THE PALESTINIAN TALMUD  
was compiled.

About this time Emperor  
Constantine closed the great  
rabbinical schools.

330 AD

The feast of Christ's birth  
was celebrated on Dec. 25 in  
Rome from about 330 onward;  
the day chosen suggests a  
close association with the  
pre-Christian celebration of the  
winter solstice.

By the mid 5th century it  
had been supplanted by Dec. 28.

11 MAY 330

Constantinople was dedicated.  
On 1453 when Turks took the city  
they renamed it Istanbul.

Byzantium was chosen by  
Emperor Constantine I as the  
new capital of the Roman  
Empire.

Founding of Constantinople

AD 330

Constantinople was established as  
capital of Roman Empire.  
It lasted until 1453

330

Constantinople becomes the imperial  
residence



330-1453

CONSTANTINOPLE

330 FOUNDED AT ANCIENT BYZANTIUM

Constantine definitely removed the capital of the empire from Rome. He established it at BYZANTIUM, which he rebuilt with great magnificence, and which took from then its new name, — CONSTANTINOPLE, "Constantine City." For the removal there were several wise reasons, political, military, economic, and perhaps religious. (1) The turbulent Roman populace still clung to the name of the old Republic, and an Eastern city would afford a more peaceful home for the Oriental minority now established. (2) Lying between the Danube and the Euphrates, Constantinople was a more convenient center than Rome.

from which to look to the protection of the frontier, especially as the Persians were still thought the chief danger to the empire. (3) Constantinople was admirably situated to become a great center of commerce. Thus she could support a large population by her own industries far better than Rome, which had little means of producing wealth. (4) It is often said also that Constantine wished a capital which he could make Christian more easily than was possible with Rome, attached as the Roman people were to the old gods connected with the glories of the city. This last consideration introduces us to the most important part of Constantine's work.

330AD

Basilican Church of St. Peter's  
erected; pulled down in  
1506AD to make room for  
present Cathedral.

Constantine I rebuilt BYZANTIUM  
And called it Constantinople.

330AD

Constantinople founded as new  
capital on site of old Greek  
colony of BYZANTIUM

330

India: Accession of  
SAMUDRAG UPTA

330 AD

Constantinople dedicated